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SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1932.



A Shameless Betrayal

WHEN two members of Congress, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, issue on the same day public statements in which both concur in the opinion that the Sixty-seventh Congress has totally failed to meet its obligations as a legislative body representative of the wishes and expectations of the American people and the most decent thing it can do partially to make amends for its shameless betrayal of the public interest is to quit and go home, it is time for the voters of the country to wake up and take an active interest in the pending campaign to choose a class of Representatives who will place the next Congress above similar reproach.

In definitely announcing his determination not to seek re-election at the forthcoming election, Congressman Knight, Republican, who represents the Akron, Ohio, district, said: "I am tired of Congress. It is a big unwieldy body, dominated by political machine methods. It gets nowhere and does nothing." Coming from the source it does, this is a very strong indictment. But who that has followed its proceedings will gush the truth of this statement? That it is dominated by political machine methods, no one would deny. That it gets nowhere and does nothing in respect to legislation protective of the public interest, the record and public complaint at its inaction abundantly prove.

Now hear the indictment that Representative Rouse, of Kentucky, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, presents. Reviewing the bickering in the ranks of the Republicans, the class of legislation now under consideration and the failure to reduce taxation, Representative Rouse says the Republican leadership has reached such a state that the best thing Congress can do is to quit. With the Republicans fighting among themselves and some of the Cabinet officials under fire, with one able and respectable Republican Congressman threatening to file impeachment charges against the Cabinet officer who is the strong arm and close personal adviser of the President because he refuses to prosecute certain war contractors, Representative Rouse says it is hopeless to expect any useful thing from Congress, no matter how long it protracts the session. "The administration," he says, "has had charge of the affairs of the government for more than fourteen months and none of the promises have been redeemed with the exception of relieving the big corporations and large taxpayers of their obligation to the government. It is now time for Congress to adjourn sine die."

The country is quite willing to accept the appraisal of the legislative assembly presented by these two of its members, and to agree with their suggestion that it is time for it to quit its name of trying to fool the people. Let the members go home and confess to their constituents that they have been unfaithful to the trust reposed in them. If they cannot say with Congressman Knight, "I am tired of Congress," they may at least rest assured the country is tired of them—that is, most of them.

"Before June, 1923"

THERE is plenty of time yet for excitement over the threatened renewal of hostilities between Dempsey and Carpenter. The agreement reported from London, apparently contemplating no hurried arrangements, merely promising an engagement "before June, 1932," and in pugilistic circles that is equivalent to "some of these days." Those who recall the warlike series of "off" and "on" announcements from the managers of Jack and Georges during many months preceding their actual meeting will wonder why the public must be afflicted with a general statement of good intentions launched in the form of a contract.

The coming fight will be stared at with age doesn't overtake the worthy pair in the meantime—in one of the European capitals. Dempsey's manager is assuming, of course, that there will not be a shooting in progress at the time. Other things being equal, Jack's chances should not be weakened by the European atmosphere; the crowd will be smaller than it was over here,

hence, his unpopularity won't be quite so lustily proclaimed.
But, coming down to the practical side and assuming that up to June, 1923, or September, 1924, or whatever the date may prove to be, the deterioration of these star principals goes on at an equal rate, it is perfectly safe to start your Dempsey savings account now. Unless the champion meets some terrible disaster, like going blind, or having both arms cut off, or developing a brain, the fourth round will find Georges groping about in the middle of next week. Of course, all interested parties realize that, but the prospect of realizing a few hundred thousand francs is something else altogether.

Piling Up the Tax Burden

WHEN Senator McCumber lauded the pending Senate tariff bill as "a consumers' tariff," he intended to convey the impression that it was a tariff in the interest of the consumers of America. Nothing could be further from the truth. But it is a "consumers' tariff" in the sense that it is a tariff on the great body of consumers, the highest and most oppressive the country has ever known. In the effort to fool the largest single class of consumers, duties have been levied on certain products of the farm which will fail of material benefit to the farmers because prices for these commodities are regulated by the demand as reflected in the world markets, and since we produce a surplus above our own needs, this surplus must be marketed abroad at prices that rule there. On the other hand the duties on what the farmers buy, such as iron and steel products, sugar, household goods and utensils, articles of clothing of all sorts, leather and leather goods, lumber, building materials, etc., which have been greatly advanced, will have a very decided effect unfavorable to the farmers.

Take the one item of sugar, for instance, as an example of the losing game the farmers' representatives played in agreeing to the general higher level of rates in the new tariff. In a recent telegram to James R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau, who is opposed to the pending bill, the American producers of Cuban sugar point out that the increased duty on sugar, amounting to \$1.60 a hundred pounds, will impose on the American people a tax of \$162,000,000 on sugar consumed in this country. Of this sum about \$50,000,000 will go into the Federal treasury and \$72,000,000 into the pockets of domestic sugar growers. This enormous subsidy it is proposed to pay to an industry that supplies less than one-fourth the sugar required to satisfy the needs of this country. Moreover, the industry does not need the additional protection, as the dividend records for the last ten-year period show that it has thrived under a 1-cent-a-pound tariff. The same applies as to the large subsidies that will go to various other industries "protected" by the higher rates of the Senate tariff bill—largely exceeding the tariff returns into the Federal treasury.

If the additional taxes to be imposed on the American people were all to be diverted into the public treasury, and the higher levies were necessary to meet its obligations, then there would be less ground for complaint at the robber scheme that is being foisted on them. But this is not the case. It has been demonstrated by years of bitter experience that the people pay to the protected industries, in tariff-increased prices, several times more than they pay into the Federal treasury in tariff taxes.

Fostering a Monopoly?

POPULAR interest in the government's lease of naval oil reserves to the Standard Oil-Sinclair-Doheny combine promises to attract considerable warmth. Perhaps the average man would have given the matter little thought if changing quotations on a well-known commodity had not led him into an inquiring mood; with gasoline prices ascending at an alarming rate, millions of Americans have begun looking about for an explanation, and headlines relating to oil have become arresting.

There may be no direct connection between the lease of these government lands and the sudden rise of gasoline prices; there may be a very close connection. That question aside, there is excellent reason to consider the lease as a source of strength and encouragement for an oil monopoly out of which may come permanently higher prices and unnecessary impairment of the nation's reserves. It is significant that there is now aboveground and in storage in the United States the greatest amount of oil in storage in the history of all time; to quote the protest raised by the independent producers and the hard-pressed consumer may well inquire whether monopolistic control is not already beginning to show its hand.

The independent producers appeal for an investigation on the basis of the La Follette resolution, to determine whether the lease to the pipeline interests is not calculated to perpetuate a monopoly, and whether it does not constitute "a return to the era of land-grabbing and carpeing." They maintain that there is no emergency warranting the exploitation of the naval reserves at this time. The questions they raise cannot be ignored by the Senate—certainly will not be ignored by millions who have a keen personal interest in the price of gasoline.

Back Up the Invasion

RICHMOND will look back upon the Confederate Reunion with a feeling of humiliation if veterans who are prepared to attend should be deterred by their inability to engage living quarters, or if any of those who do come should be subjected to anxiety and discomfort by the shortage of available lodgings. Neither contingency has been placed beyond the realm of possibility. Attention is directed to the letter of J. M. Weaver, of Dublin, Va. For one month, he writes, he has been endeavoring to engage quarters for four members of Pulaski County Camp, "and to this good hour we are without accommodations." These veterans, "two of them delegates to the grand camp," probably will not attend the Richmond reunion unless Mr. Weaver soon succeeds in making advance arrangements, "veterans

with three-quarters of a century behind them would hardly be justified in taking the journey with no assurance beforehand of adequate quarters." It is perfectly natural that they should hesitate; it is the part of Richmonders to remove at once the cause for hesitation in all such cases.
But there is little time left in which to act. Veterans who are contemplating a reunion trip must make their arrangements. Those who are assuming responsibility for their comfort here also must know the extent of available accommodations. Act today. Let no veteran feel that Richmond's invitation is a mere empty gesture.

"Buck" Weaver's Charges

WHILE baseball fans await fuller treatment of the charges yesterday laid against the Detroit Tigers of 1917 and members of the Chicago White Sox by "Buck" Weaver, the status of the accuser should be held in mind. Weaver, it will be recalled, is one of the so-called "Black Sox," one of Comiskey's men who featured in the notorious world series deal which resulted in the expulsion of himself and half a dozen other Chicago players. He is "squeamish" now, he declares, because it seems that he has been banished for all time while others equally guilty are still in the game. That statement would have a more plausible ring if it had come earlier. At this late day it must impress the average person as a sort of vengeful afterthought.

Nevertheless, the case he attempts to establish should be thoroughly sifted. Baseball survived the "Black Sox" scandal chiefly because the public was convinced that a complete exposure had been made and all guilty players permanently excluded from the organized game. The fact that Weaver is a person of poor standing, and likely to speak recklessly from bitterness and spite, will incline the minds of baseball fans generally toward the men whom he attacks; but it would be unwise to permit his charges to pass unnoticed. The particularity with which he has framed his statement and the fact that he frankly implicates himself may draw some support to his side.

The background of Weaver's story is such as to give it very little body as respectable evidence. Baseball fans should refuse to let their confidence be shaken by the incident.

Up With the Times

BY B. O. H.

Save the account of the President's trip to New Jersey. "Mr. Harding plans to get as much exercise as possible." It's a pity he won't get exercised while he's around Washington some time.

Chicago prosecuting officers claim to have evidence enough to hang three men. If you've been keeping up with Chicago in the news columns for the past several months, you'll realize that's a lot of evidence.

As likely as not that meteor was a warning. If you've done anything or anybody lately, it will be advisable to give a full account to the police and newspaper reporters forthwith.

We are able to think of several reasons why a man might wish to leave Congress, but it is difficult at this time of the year to respect Mr. Knight's reason: "It gets nowhere and does nothing."

Of course, it stands to reason that these men who are seeking a Nancy Aster as an "undeadable" alien haven't seen her yet.

The French attitude toward the Russian note: "Thoroughly unsatisfactory. Here, let's see it."

Carpenter's supporters declare there'll be a difficult loser when he and Dempsey meet again. Yep—America the first time, Europe next.

Spirit of Virginia's Press

The suspicious Halifax Record-Advertiser observes: "Congressmen must know something the rest of us don't know. The new tariff bill provides duties on champagne, brandy, liquors, etc."

The Staunton News-Leader is on the hunt for real leaders. It says: "There is no better place for the development of leadership than in the small town, and in the important business of improving farm life there is a constant need for wise leadership. It is an error to say that leaders are chosen. They are a growth of the soil. They are the product of their environment—of conditions that cry out for improvement through the direction of unselfish service."

Says Mr. Danville Register: "The Methodist General Conference forbids new candidates for the ministry to use tobacco. But it regards the old ones as beyond hope of reform. Truly age has some compensations."

The Blackstone Courier gobbles up all the credit coming to it and then some. It says: "We did not think they would do it so quickly, but the Richmond baseball magnates scarcely waited for our last issue to get off the press before accepting the advice offered therein. It was that instead of pitchers being needed for their team, it was a manager and some ball players. They got rid of their manager and decided to build up a new team. They realized good advice when given them."

Referring to law in general, but especially the prohibition laws, the Newport News Times-Herald says: "Every man is at liberty to advocate and work for the repeal of a law. But so long as that law is on the books every citizen is under obligation to obey it, whether he likes the law or whether he does not like it. We should have a fine state of things if every citizen were free to violate every law which did not suit his fancy."

"There is no question," says the Portsmouth Star, "but that there will have to be a law empowering Virginia municipalities to assess for betterment the property that belongs. Every effort that has thus far been made to amend the Constitution so as to permit the adoption of this most businesslike and necessary innovation in this State has met with disaster."

Here is some valuable information from the Bristol Herald-Courier: "A stable government usually is a government against which a lot of mullah people are continually kicking."

The Norfolk Virginian Pilot lengthily reviews Mr. Dawes' money-saving report, recalled, and concludes thus: "A reading between the figures of the budget director's report shows that the administration's economies are chiefly on paper."

Passing Strange.
(Kansas City Star.)

SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

When Angela Weep.
There is a time when angels weep
And devils laugh, ho, ho!
At what a pace we mortals keep
Who folly here below.
We build our castles, paint our toys,
Imagine griefs and mimic joys
And run a holy show.

Yon graybeard in his sacred den
Pores painfully among
Stuff that was old with other men
When Lucifer was young,
And in his vanity, cries he,
"Bureaucracy! A discovery!
God fend his hoisting tongue!"

The greatest thing that Man has done
In all his thousand years,
Is older than the youngest sun
That whirls among the spheres.
He, in his laboratory, cries:
"Mereka! Shouts a while and dies—
Triumphs . . . and disappears!"

O, who play with painted things
And boast! Our trashy heap
Of baubles, dross, battered wings!
Well, that the gods may sleep!
And as we boast our feeble lore,
The devils with their laughter roar,
Aye, and the angels weep!

Chaucer: Epith's Little Thought.
"When a man gets so stingy with his time that he don't nosh no howhars 'ceptin' t' baid," said Chaucer Epith, ruminatively, "I don't see no use makin' watches or watchin' de sun. Eat a pickle, Mistah Jackson."

Positively the last chance to look upon the face of a normal Man is just before he becomes a Father for the first time.

Lagniappe.
Business is a fair trade for the satisfied.
Between love and duty's comic war.
It takes nerve to be truly honest.
For every innocent man in Jail there are
100 guilty men at large.

Health Talks by Dr. Brady

Insipient Migraine.

A young correspondent gives this very good description of the beginning of migraine—periodic sick headaches:
"I am a boy of 15, and attending high school. Not until the last term has my physical condition been affected in any way. One day several months ago while in a class I saw a strange dazling over my eyes. It stayed about twenty minutes and then left, and I developed a splitting headache. I was allowed to go home. I went to bed, slept several hours, and when I awoke I felt fine again, my eyes as good as ever. This strange dazling visit to me now about every two or three weeks. A physician who examined my eyes said they were all right. Still these spells keep occurring."

The peculiar aura this boy describes is characteristic of migraine. As a rule the victim sees a bright spot at one side, which enlarges, perhaps, becoming darker at the center and changing from round to angular or showing zigzag flashes called fortification spectra. This lasts as long as half an hour sometimes, and then the headache begins, this too, usually being one-sided. The headache is often associated with nausea or vomiting. But it is a common mistake to assume that "stomach trouble" is the cause of the headache. Any severe pain may cause nausea and vomiting. It is another common mistake to assume that because some bile appears after the victim has emptied the stomach, that "biliousness" is responsible for the attack, and a great deal of ill-advised self-treatment is resorted to by victims with this obsession.

Migraine or megrim usually begins in youth and lasts in some cases a lifetime. The predisposition is inherited, but not the disease; defective material in the family manifests itself as migraine in one individual, as epilepsy or hysteria or some other neurosis in other individuals of the family. Neurosis means a disease or abnormality of the nervous system without a tangible lesion, that is, no discoverable morbid change which would explain the condition.

As in epilepsy the victim may have incomplete seizures, say momentary loss of consciousness without convulsions, so in migraine the sufferer may have periodic attacks of dazling or of shimmering spectra before the eyes with dizziness, but no headache, or periodic attacks of half-blindness or total blindness ("blind staggers"), or temporary aphasia (loss of power of speech), or one-sided deafness, or ringing in the ears, followed by the typical sick headache. In some instances the aura takes the form of a hallucination, or a sense of the presence of men or animals who were seen. Temporary loss of memory (amnesia) is an occasional aura.

Migraine seizures occur as often as every ten days or two weeks in some cases, but usually there are intervals of three to eight weeks. The seizures last from an hour or two to several days, during which time the sufferer desires no food and craves darkness and quiet.

The direct cause of these attacks is as much a mystery as is the cause of epileptic seizures. Therefore, all treatment is tentative. Treatment is usually based on the theory that the seizures are precipitated by recurring intoxication or auto-intoxication. Some physicians assert that small doses of castor oil (ten to twenty drops) three times a day for a month or so tend to prevent seizures. Some victims have assured me that they have found remarkable relief by rolling a dozen sunflower seeds every day. Both treatments seem foolish. Help yourself.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, May 13, 1872.)
The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad has abolished the depot at Aquia Creek and that at Quantico has been substituted.

The new steamship, Old Dominion, will sail from her wharf at Rocketts at 9 o'clock this morning, her destination being New York.

Four hundred Richmond people participated in the excursion of Jefferson Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to West Point yesterday.

Married, on the 8th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. E. M. Peterson, Robert D. Hargrove and Miss Pauline W. Spaulding, both of this city.

The Conservative party in Virginia will undoubtedly endorse the Greeley & Brown ticket and platform and that without waiting to hear from the St. Louis (National Democratic) convention. Our convention meets first.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, made a bitter anti-Greeley speech in the House yesterday. It was the sensation of the day. However, Mr. Voorhees said he was a "party man" and would abide by the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

In the report on the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, submitted to the Southern Baptist Convention yesterday, it was announced that Rev. William H. Whitfill, Albany, Ga., had been elected an assistant professor in that institution. He is a Tennesseean, was educated at the University of Virginia, at the Baptist Seminary, and in Berlin, Prussia.

OF INTEREST TO RADIO FANS

Program for Today

Daily Radio programs will be carried each morning in The Times-Dispatch.

KDKA.
(East Pittsburgh.)
(Eastern Standard.)
2:00 P. M.—Popular concert by the Excelsior Six.
7:00 P. M.—"Banking as a Profession," Alexander Dunbar, president, Pennsylvania Bankers' Association and vice-president and cashier, the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., Pittsburgh, Pa. From Pittsburgh Post Studio.
8:00 P. M.—Concert by the Fellows' Club Orchestra.

WJZ.
(Newark, N. J.)
(Eastern Standard.)
7:00 P. M.—"Uncle Wiggly's bedtime stories," by Howard H. Garis, the author of the "Uncle Wiggly stories," printed in many newspapers and frequently repeated on KDKA's and WJZ's radio programs.
7:30 P. M.—"Airsports," by F. J. Boyd.

W. P. M.—"Fashion Talks," by Harry Blackman Sell, the editor of Harper's Bazaar.
8:00 P. M.—Concert by the Charles McLeod Orchestra.
9:30 P. M.—Miss Fanette Roda, lyric and coloratura soprano, will sing French, Italian, Scotch, Spanish and English songs.

KYW.
(Chicago, Ill.)
(Central Standard.)
8:00 to 9:00 P. M.—Musical program by Mrs. F. E. Souper, soprano, William Davies, tenor, and Jane Hoffman, accompanist. Also, the Feigen Family Quintet; Manuel Feigen, violin obligato; Sierra Feigen, cello obligato, and Tobina Feigen, pianist.

WJZ.
(Springfield, Mass.)
(Eastern Standard.)
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores. Uncle

Hints for Amateurs

In making a receiving set of the regenerative type employing two variometers and a variocoupler, be careful not to get the instruments too close together, but they should be as close as possible. A set of this type will be mounted in a box at least sixteen inches long.

For use across the secondary of a tuner, such as the honeycomb coils, use a condenser of twenty-three plates or less. The less capacity used in the secondary circuit the better the set will work.

When using more than 100 volts or so on the plates of amplifier tubes, a small grid or "C" battery will often help signal strength greatly. Get an extra battery, No. 704 and connect the grid terminal of the amplifier socket. The wire that was connected to the grid should be connected to the short end of the "C" battery.

Three-foot lightning switches are still being bought, despite the publicity given the latest underwriters' rules.

A remarkable record in radioteletype service between ship and shore, recently reported by the S. S. Baltic, of the Star Line. This vessel in a recent voyage from New York to Liverpool, was in direct communication every night with the Chatham station in America. In fact, messages were actually exchanged while the Baltic was anchored at Liverpool Bar, when over 3,000 miles separated the two stations.

The Chatham station is equipped with a continuous wave transmitter of 100 watts, and at the time of the Baltic's record, it was radiating at one and a quarter kilowatts in the antenna. Since that time, the power has been raised to three kilowatts, and the new daylight records should be possible.

PROMINENT POWHATAN CITIZEN IS DEAD AT 88

William Robert Davis, Former Sheriff of County, Buried Wednesday.

William Robert Davis, one of the most widely known and popular citizens of Powhatan county, was buried at Red Lane Church in that county, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. His death occurred Monday morning at his home in Powhatan.

Mr. Davis was one of the leading men of his county, having served as sheriff and as deputy sheriff for several years, and he always took an active part in his county affairs. He died after a long illness, which forced his retirement from public life many months ago. Mr. Davis had a wife, Mrs. Davis, and three children, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Anna P. Goode and Mrs. Pauline Goode. He is also survived by an adopted son, Mr. Davis, who is a physician and acted as pallbearer.

As a member of May Memorial Baptist Church, he was an ardent worker, especially among the younger people, who were interested with the greatest affection.

Mr. Davis was 88 years old. In addition to his four sons, he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Davis, and three daughters, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Anna P. Goode and Mrs. Pauline Goode. He is also survived by an adopted son, Mr. Davis, who is a physician and acted as pallbearer.

Union of Methodists and United Brethren Urged by Delegate

(Continued from First Page.)
His origin and principles were strikingly similar to those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and continued:

"While the providential trend of the hour is toward closer co-operation, it is also toward the merging of certain bodies that are one in doctrine, method and spirit, and are differentiated only by the name. That such merger would be for the glory of God and the largest interests of His kingdom, there can be no doubt. It would be especially true in a case of a union between the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. I am wondering in these days how churches like ours are going to answer God for remaining apart. We have common faith and fellowship in the Lord Jesus Christ. Union would make possible a new emphasis on the essential factors and sterling principle of doctrine and personal practice for which the members of each church stood and so splendidly embodied in their lives. We would at once have national representation with a combined force that would be unexcelled in its strength and possibility of achievement."

I wish to say that if in your wisdom and official capacity in response to the sincere words I now speak and speak with the authority of the board of bishops of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, you should take any steps toward a closer federation or union with that branch of the church of Jesus Christ, which I have the honor to represent you will find a hearty and brotherly response.

In Cordial Fellowship.
"The relations between us always have been most cordial, but they have been greatly strengthened in the last year. I am not without the hope that time is not far distant when the springs which were so near to each other in their origin and so alike in the character of their waters may flow together in a river which shall make glad the eye of God."

Bishop Felt was heard near the end of a business session, at which the conference, after sharp debate, accepted a committee recommendation to elect five new bishops at this time. A fight led by Dr. A. C. Miller, of Little Rock, Ark., to increase the number to seven, failed, as did a proposal to reduce it to four. The conference defeated without roll call amendments to that effect, and adopted the committee's report by a large majority. The election will take place Tuesday.

The conference today received greetings from the Methodist churches of Japan and Canada.

WILLIS F. STEVENS DIES SUDDENLY IN HIS OFFICE

Funeral Services Held Tomorrow—Interment Will Be in Blandford Cemetery.

Funeral services for Willis F. Stevens, aged 60, who dropped dead in his office yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, will be conducted from 11:30 to 12:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Blandford Cemetery. The funeral will be in Blandford Cemetery, Petersburg, the funeral party going by automobile from Richmond to Petersburg.

Mr. Stevens, who was born in Weymouth, Mass., about thirty years ago, and who has lived in Richmond and Petersburg during the last thirty years, was a past master of Masonic Lodge of Petersburg, and for several years was president of the Duplex Telephone Company here.

Mr. Stevens came from Petersburg about thirty years ago after serving as superintendent of the Mitchell Manufacturing Company plant there. Besides his wife, he is survived by a son, C. A. Stevens. For several days Mr. Stevens had been suffering from indigestion. He was talking to a man in the printing department when he died. The stroke came and he died a few seconds afterwards. Coroner Whitfield pronounced death due to apoplexy. Mr. Stevens was widely known throughout the city and was an officer in the United Covenant Presbyterian Church.

through their fraternal delegates, Dr. Nanairo Yanakabara and S. B. Bland, of Toronto. The devotional address was delivered by Bishop U. V. W. Darlington, of Huntington, W. Va., and Bishop H. M. Danahoe, of Berkeley, Cal., presided over the session.

Bible Class Would Smash Own Record

Organization of Second Baptist Seeks to Set New Attendance Mark for State.

The business men's Bible class of Second Baptist Church is seeking to set a new attendance record for the State of Virginia, by bettering its own record of between 600 and 700 members in 1921. Governor Frank and many prominent men will be present. Moving pictures of the class will be made and distributed throughout the State and it is estimated that 1,000 men will attend.

In case of overflow, telephones have been installed and the speaker's voice and music will be transmitted to the church steps and street. The Traffic Department will direct traffic from the front of the church. Feature pictures will be made of the large number of members from the United States of America and the Medical College of Virginia, and the class and Sunday school officers.

HIGHLAND SPRINGS BOY AWARDED GOLD MEDAL

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ASHLAND, Va., May 13.—The Washington Literary Society of Randolph-Macon College, held its annual declamation contest on Monday evening in the college chapel. There were six contestants, and the decision was made by a jury of judges awarded the gold medal to Wilbur H. Stokes, of Highland Springs, Va.

Dean Carter, of Randolph-Macon College, recently posted the scholarship standing of the fraternities for the year ending last June. Their rank in the following order: Phi Delta Theta, Kappa Sigma, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Phi Kappa Sigma and Kappa Alpha.

Ask Opinion on Toll Bridge.
The special committee on the Streets Committee of City Council, having in hand the proposition of determining upon the advisability of permitting the erection of a toll bridge across the James River at Bard Park, held a short meeting yesterday, and determined to meet again at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night, to complete its recommendation to the full committee. The City Attorney has been asked to submit an opinion on the proposition. The subcommittee embraces Councilman John W. Moore, Alderman Jack L. Epps and Councilman W. E. Sullivan.

SEE NO AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIANS AT GENOA CONFERENCE

(Continued from First Page.)
eral reconstruction of Europe it will have achieved its purpose and justified its existence.

use a Golden Opportunity.
Soviet Russia by its attitude in the opinion of the Italians, had lost a golden opportunity at Genoa, but the Genoa conference would create the